contrary is the case. For at the Crane Iron Works an extensive furnace in a neighboring county, we are credibly informed, that as the price of iron went

an extensive furnace in a neighboring county, we are credibly informed, that as the price of iron went up, the prices of labor went down—and in some instances as low as 60 cents a day, and find themselves. The tariff of 1842, therefore, does not operate upon all classes equally; for while the manufacturers are making immense fortunes, the farmer, mechanic, and day laborer do not and cannot (under the present state of things) prosper in the same ratio. "Now it is said that anthracite iron can be manufactured in this country as cheap as in England of Wales, to wit for about \$14 per ton. But, to do justice to our calculation, we will say \$15 per ton. It is now selling for from \$28 to \$36 per ton, but say \$30 as an average price. The difference between \$15 and \$30 is \$15, which is the clear profit of every ton, at the furnace, under the tariff of 1842. Add to this the trifling expense of transportation to market, and you get the clear profit there of from \$11 to \$13 per ton. At the furnace above referred to, it is said 140 tons are manufactured every week; which, a \$15 per ton at the furnace, makes in the aggregate \$2,100 clear weekly profit, which is \$300 per day.

"But suppose the tariff of 1846 will reduce it to \$25 per ton, it would leave a clear profit at the furnace of \$10 per ton, the weekly profit of \$1,400, and daily profit \$200. What, it may be asked, in the present duty on pig iron to produce this result? It is \$9 per ton. Under the new tariff it is 30 per cent. ad valorem; that is, 30 per cent. on the cash price in England, or elsewhere. This, it is said, has varied during the last ten years, from \$10 to \$18 per ton. This sum at 30 per cent. would be \$4 20, which will be the duty une refise well see the \$40 fem our previously be abled to \$40 fem our previously be the duty um at large we tariff. Deduct \$4.20 from \$9, the pre- not duty, will leave \$4.80 difference, which will to the only reduction per ton under the bill of 1846; and take the \$4.80 from our previously assumed average price of \$30 per ton will still leave the price not less than \$25 per ton, as before stated, and the clear profits at the furnace of \$10 per ton. Now, if this calculation is correct, which is based upon admitted data, it is clear that English iron can never compete with American in price. For, if it can be manufactured here as cheap as in England, the American manufacturer has greatly the advantage, inasmuch as he has no duty to pay, and the expense of transportation being much less than the cost of importation, he will always be able to realize most excellent profits."

Now we must quote from the recent news by the

Now we must quote from the recent news by the steamer Britannia, to ascertain the present price of ron in England. The following item on that sub-lect may be found in all the city papers of Saturday "METALS.-A very extensive business has been

"METALS—A very extensive business has been done in all descriptions of British iron. Most of the Welch houses have filled their books with orders at £8 10s. for common bars, and some of them are now demanding £9. Rails have been sold at £9 15s. to £10, and large orders are in the market unexecuted. In Staffordshire the makers were never more busy than at present. Scotch pig has been in great demand, No. 1 at 77s. 6d. to 89s; mixed numbers, 73s. to 75s. Welch pig has been in brisk demand at 85s. to 110s. and Staffordshire 85s. to 10s. Scotch pig-iron "is in great demand" at from 15 to 20 dollars a ton, and Welch pig at from 20 to 27 dollars a ton, it which add all costs and charges, including freight, and it will bring up the price of Scotch pig to 25 and 27 dollars a ton, when landed at our wharves, and of Welch pig to 27 and 34 dollars a ton, the price at which the American manufacturers can afford to make iron, and clear the heavy profit of ten dollars a ton! If we add the duty levied on pig-iron by the new tariff, it will bring the price of the common at ticks. heavy profit of ten dollars a ton! If we add the duty levied on pig-iron by the new tarff, it will bring the price of the common articles up to the round som of 32 dollars a ton—the price by which the Pennsylvania iron-master (as shown by the Eastern Argus) can clear a profit of 17 dollars a ton Having thus shown, by the present value of pig-iron in England, that it cannot be imported free of duty for less than something like 25 dollars a ton—a price which insures to the home manufacturer of Eastern Argus) can clear a profit of 17 dollars a ton-Having thus shown, by the present value of pigriron in England, that it cannot be imported free of duty for less than something like 25 dollars a ton-a price which insures to the home manufacturer of iron a profit of 10 dollars a ton-what excuse can our iron-masters set up for pretending that the new tariff will injuriously affect their business, and reducing the wages of their hands with the view of coercing them into an opposition to the democratic party? It seems to us that, when these facts are made known, as they ought to be, to every man in the employ of our avaricious and all-grasping iron-masters, instead of the democratic portion of them being seduced into an opposition to their party by it, it will arouse the whigs among them to a proper sense of the injustice and outrages practised upon the laboring poor, and prompt them to unite themselves forever hereafter to the democratic party. Let these facts, then, be generally circulated, and placed before the eye of every laboring man who has been cruelly deprived of his just reward by the iron-masters of this State; let them be made known to the lovers of right and justice wherever they may be found, and, our word for it, they will cause the

see fell offin value, plantations were descreted, and all princely easites became worthless. One expedient fifter another was tried to remote by the evil; problem of the another was tried to remote by the evil; problem of the state of the control of the

From the Richmond Enquirer THE MARKETS OF ONE COUNTRY, OR THE MAR KETS OF THE WORLD?

In spite of the vivid descriptions with which the

ishoring poor, and prompt them to unite interaster to the demonstrate party. Live and the properties of the year of every laboring man who has been concluded the properties of his laterage o

THE HON HOTELEANDOUS CONCERNMENT OF THE TABLE WINDOWS CONCERNMENT

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1840.	3	40	to	41	0.0	- 3	563	10	1	M	

as other less absurd and less dangerous abuses. The new ministry, immediately upon coming into a slave-grown sugar, they were supported by their predecessors, and the House of Commons, by an of the measure: the bill has passed the lords and because of the measure: the bill has passed the lords and because of the measure: the bill has passed the lords and because the lords and lords and because the lords and because the lords and 
policy of England with three cents a pound on cheese, ten cents a bushel on wheat, five cents on corn, and so on, just for this recent advance. In addition to this the farmer will find the articles he wishes to purchase cheaper, so that if he gets 10 per cent. more for his produce, and buys his family supplies at 20 per cent, cheaper prices, he is a gainer of 30 cents on every dollar of his earnings. This is quite a moderate estimate of the value of the new policy of England and the United States, to the agricultural interests of our own country. This is the cheese, ten cents a bushel on wheat five cents of cultural interests of our own country. This way the farmers and laboring men are to be

From the New York Evening Post PUBLIC OPINION ON THE TARIFF QUESTION

PUBLIC OFINION ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

We are pleased to witness the spirit and zeal with which the democratic papers in the interior of the State of New York defend the late reduction of duties against the attacks which are made upon it by the whig party. It is fair, we think, to regard this as an indication of public opinion. If the measure were unacceptable to the readers of those journals, they would hardly venture to maintain its justice and policy with so much warmth and carnestness. Praise the quality of independence as we may, the conviction that an opinion is unpopular, makes a great difference in the enthusiasm with which most men adopt and avow it.

Among the newspapers from the western part of the State now lying before us, in which the policy of free trade is vindicated, we find one, the Batavia Spirit of the Times, going to the length of affirming

of free trade is vindicated, we find one, the Batavia Spirit of the Times, going to the length of affirming that the true commercial policy of a country like ours, is to abolish altogether the custom house restraints which we have copied from the practice of the Old World, and to depend for the support of government upon taxes levied upon the capital and not upon the labor of the country. The same paper quotes an eloquent passage from a discourse delivered by Dr. Cheney, before the Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia, which we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of transcribing:

"Allow me to say a word to the merchants of our state of the country of t

\$30,000 !-\$12,000 ! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class C, for 1846.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday 12th of Septe 830,000 | 50 prize 12,000 | 50 de 10,000 | 50 prizes of 12,000 | 50 do 7,000 | 182 do Ac. 3.270 1 78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.
Certificate of packages 26 whole tickets, \$130
Do do 26 half do 65
Do do 26 quarter do 32 -13 drawn ballots

The most Splendid \$50,000 Capital, \$20,000! \$10,000!

GRAND ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class D, for 1846, o be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, the 19th of September, 1846.

20,000 10,000	50 50	do	100	500
E 000				400
5,000	100	do	1.8	250
4,277	198	do		200
3,000	100	&c.,	dec.	Sec.
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				75-
	3,000 ttery—15 dvca \$7 ?	3,000   ttery—15 draw	3,000 &c., ttery—15 drawn ball dvcs \$7 50—quarters	3,000 &c., &c., ttery—15 drawn ballots. dvcs \$7 50—quarters \$3

ertificate of a package of 26 whole tickets, \$160 26 half do 26 quarter do 26 eighths do do do \$30,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class E, for 1846.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday,
the 26th of September, 1846.

CAPITALS. \$30,000 | 1 prize of 10,000 | 1 do 6,000 | 1 do 3,140 |

50 prizes of \$1,000,! Ac. Ac.

75 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.
Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50.
ertificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 quarter do 32.
Orders for tickets and shares and certificates

orders for tickets and shares and certificates of chages in the above splendid lotteries will receive a most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

Aug. 22-d&cpiftd Washington, D. C. Aug 22—d&cpiftd Washington, D. C.

FOR RENT,—One of the most desirable residences in the city, situated on the corner of B and Third streets. It embraces every convenience necessary to the comfort of a family. Inquire on

ganized, property and person are alike insecure, and the frontier is daily threatened by clouds of marauders. This surely is a spectacle unworthy of the power and civilization of Great Britain."

The commercial aspect of the colony, until the outbreak of the Kaffir war, is represented as encouraging. The fourth annual report of the Cape Town commercial exchange, details the gratifying success that has attended the progress of the construction of roads and bridges throughout the land, struction of roads and bridges throughout the land, and the increase of its navigation and trade. The number of ships entered inwards for the colony is 652 vessels, 205,279 tons; coastwise, 302 vessels, 41,382 tons; total, 954 vessels, 246,661 tons, which is an increase on the last year of 218 vessels, 8,340 tons; 99 of which were constwise.

The imports for the year ending April 5, 1846, exceeded those of the previous year by £222,323; the exports, by £85,850; the quantity of wool exported last year over the year previous, was 1,015,825 lbs., and the value of this increase in wool, £63,234.—Narwich Aurora.

Cohesive fower of water.—Explosions in Streamboilers.—The London Chronicle states that Professor Faraday, in a recent lecture before the English scientific societies, mentioned that a young philosopher, by the name of Donne, had found that when water is carefully deprived of the air in solution, it may, if there he no breach of continuity among the particles, he raised to a heighth of one hundred feet; while, under ordinary circumstances, thirty feet in round numbers, is the greatest altitude at which it can be supported. This phenomenon depends upon the strong cohesive force residing in these particles of water when deprived of all extraneous matter, for the moment a bubble of air is shere have been some individuals with the assumed raneous matter, for the moment a bubble of air is us matter, for the moment a bubble of air is et in-that is to say, the moment a breach of cor nuity occurs, the water obeys the natural law, and

finds its own level.

The learned professor also mentioned another important experiment of young Donne, which may lead to a new theory in relation to explosions in steamboilers, and account for many phenomena connected therewith, which have heretofore been inconnected therewith, which have heretofore been in-explicable. It seems that water carefully deprived of all the air by boiling, in solution, instead of boiling at 212 degrees, the boiling point of water under ordinary circumstances, may be raised to 275 degrees. Fahrenheit, without showing any signs of ebullition, as long as the continuity of the par-ticles of water is not broken. Thus a force equal to there atmospheres is restrained or by by the atherica three atmospheres is restrained orly by the adhesion of the particles of water. At the temperature of 275 degrees, it suddenly bursts into ebuilition, with a loud explosion, dashing the containing vessel into fragments.

The investigation of this subject is well worthy the attention of scientific men. for anything select.

the attention of scientific men; for anything calcu-lated to throw light upon the phenomena connecte with an element which now enters so largely inte-all the departments of mechanical industry, should not be suffered to pass unnoticed by those whose avocation and position, enable them to pursue such examinations.—Chicago Democrat.

Effect of life in Paris -In Gallignani's ne-Paris Globe, we find the following statement, which may supply matter for medical as well as more speculation. If the facts be as here stated, it is in portant to inquire whether they be found similar is other large cities, and what can be the cause of causes of such a result:

"It has been remarked that families constantly residing in Paris soon become extinct, and that out of the whole population of the town there are, perhaps, not more than 1,000 individuals who can reck on their ancestors, as inhabitants of Paris from father to son as far back as the reign of Louis XIII.

Cashmere, Terkerri, and silk shawls
Irish linens, unusually low
Flannels, assorted, of the best make.
Our assortment of house-furnishing and domestic
goods of every description will always be found
complete.
Sept 7—d3t

LADIES KID GLOVES.—Just receiv
20 dozen dark colored kid gloves, extra quality
20 dozen dark colored kid gloves, extra quality
20 do light colored do
20 do white do
20 do white do
20 do white do
20 do white do
30 do do
315 do black do
30 do
316 black do
317 RUSSES.—Every variety of trusses now in use may be had at the drug store, corner of E and 7th streets, where they are gratuitoussept 9

M A. TYSON & SISTERS' Seminary
supplied.

Sept 9

M A. TYSON & SISTERS' Seminary
supplied to take shelter from one of those heavy summer showers which so frequently occur in the south of Ireland. The officiating priest, knowing who they were, and wishing to supplied.

Sept 9

M A. TYSON & SISTERS' Seminary
institution will be resumed to the learny institution will be resumed to the charst for the Protestant ladies." The belerk, who was rather an ignorant man, stood up and shouted out to the congregation, "three chears the doar of this institution will be resumed to the chears the dozen of the Protestant ladies." The belerk who was can his knees, and whispered to the him, who was on his knees, and whispered to the chear and whispered to the che

LATE DEVELOPMENTS OF COAL IN THE

LEHIGH REGION.

Within a few years past there have been several discoveries of roal made in sections of the Lehigh region, where it has been supposed not to exist, or where from the partial examinations which had been made, it had escaped detection. It is but a short time since the valuable coal deposite of the Back Mountain coal company, situated at the eastern time since the valuable coal deposite of the Back Mountain coal company, situated at the eastern time since the valuable coal range, was discovered and opened by a citizen of this place; and we are now informed that several similar deposites or basins of coal have lately been discovered useful of the Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, and Summit mines, the Hazleton force made by Chickerne the summit mines and the summit mines, the summit mines, the summit mines and the summit m moment coal company, students as the several range, was discovered and opened by a citizen of this place; and we are now informed that several similar deposites or basins of coal have lately been discovered west of the Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, and Summit mines, on the lands of John Hare Powell, of Philadelphia. Some of these deposites are represented to be very favorably situated for mining operations, as they occupy elevated ground like those of the Summit, Buck Mountain and Lehigh companies' mines, and are susceptible of drainage through the deep ravines and gorges of the mountain, by tunnels of horizontal drafts. The superficial extent of these several coal basins has not yet been fully ascertained; but from the indications upon the surface, and partial excavations, they are supposed to embrace a large

from the indications upon the surface, and partial excavations, they are supposed to embrace a large portion of the lands in which they are situated—a body of several thousand acres.

The character of the coal in these deposites will doubtless correspond with that of the Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, and other contiguous mines. The Lehigh navigation is the natural outlet to the general market for the coal of all these basins, and they can all be reached by the construction of short railroads from the Hazleton, Beaver Meadow and Quakake Valley reads. The basin directly west of the Hazleton company's mines, is said to possess peculiar advantages for mining operations, and its distance from the Hazleton railroad is less than three miles. Should no evil on railroad is less than three miles. Should no ev ton railroad is less than three miles. Should no evil result to the coal business of our State from the late change in the revenue laws, but the demand to increase as it has done for the last two or three years, or since the passage of the last two or three years, or since the passage of the last fwo or three years, or since the passage of the last two or three years, or since the passage of the last two or three years, or since the passage of the last two or three years, or since the passage of the last two or three years of the new mines in the region will soon be opened and extensively worked, and that those which are now operation will be availed in the ground.

extensively worked, and that those which are now in operation will be vasily increased in the amount of their annual product.

Give us but the assurance that no check shall be given to the steadily increasing demand for coal, and that the same general prosperity of all branches of industry throughout our country shall be continued under the operations of the present free-trade tariff, as has been experienced under the protective tariff law, and we hazard the assertion that, in less than five years, the Lehigh region will send to market more than a million tons of coal per annum, and more than thirty million feet of lumber. It is perfectly within the means of the region to do it. It is within the means of a single company, the Lehigh within the means of a single company, the Lehigi company, to supply more than two-thirds of that amount of coal annually, within the period named.

CURE FOLLOWS CURE!

land. This colony was founded by the Dutch in 1650, and was ceded to Great Britain in 1815. There are settled at Cape Town, a Britain paper says, "at least 8,000 whites and persons of colorsome of them persons of large, and many of them persons of considerable property—and nearly 10,000 blacks; and the number of whites in the colony fully amounts to, if it do not exceed, 100,000 souls, the cultivation of nearly 40,000, making a total of 159,000 souls. This wast aggregated of human beings are many of them engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, but the greater portion employing themselves as agriculturists. The colony has been recently attacked by the Kaffres in form-dable numbers, and plundered of its horses and cattle. The marsuding expeditions thus fartney, the colony was well administered, disorder and insubordination were suppressed, and the revenues and commerce of the Cape increased. At the period of Lord Macartney's surrendering his trust a sum of 300,000 rix dollars was found in the treasury after all the expenses of the government had been defrayed. When the Balavian republic resismed the sovereignty in 1802, peace and tranquility, the results of a good British administration prevailed. Now, however, for a peace and possession of 31 years, the whole frame of the colony appears disorganized, property and person are alike inseque, and the frontier is daily threatened by cloude of marginess, in the footier is daily threatened by cloude of marginess, and person are alike inseque, and the frontier is daily threatened by cloude of marginess, and the frontier is daily threatened by cloude of marginess. It is a possible to return to my work again. I write the footier is daily threatened by cloude of marginess, and the frontier is daily threatened by cloude of marginess.

me. I continued until I had taken five bottles. I am now able to return to my work again. I write this to offer you my sincere thanks, and you are at liberty to make it known, so that if any human being is suffering as I have been, he may have recourse to your invaluable medicine. Yours,

Lewistown, Dgl. JOHN. P BOYNE.

Consumerton, which has baffled the skill of eminent medical practitioners, where invalids have been given up hopeless, by having recourse to, and persevering in, this unequalled remedy, have been radically cured. There are new in the hands of the proprietor numerous certificates of cures, which would cally cured. There are now in the hands of the pro-prietor numerous certificates of cures, which would astonish credulity itself were they made known to the world. To those who are afflicted with any or the above diseases, we say, give this medicine a fair trial; you will then be convinced this is no misera-ble compound, but a safe and powerful remedy; and that its curative powers stand alone and equal-led by note.

and that its curative powers stand alone and equalled by none.

Dr. Swayne's Sirup is the only true and genuine
article of Wild Cherry before the public, and we
would say to the afflicted, always look for the written signature of Dr. Swayne on each bottle before
you purchase. Beware, and be not deceived!

Some persons may tell you that some other preparation is as good. Heed them not. One trial of
the genuine Dr. Swayne's Sirup of Wild Cherry
will convince you that it is the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

From the increasing demand for the above article,
druggisits, merchants, and dealers generally, will find

ame of physician making great efforts to push a purious article into the market under a fictitious

The (original and only) genuine article is only orepared by Dr. Swayne, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

Let the advice be repeated, do not neglect a slight ough; if you do, you may have occasion to regret to Why run any risk? Delay has, and may again, ead to serious consequences.

it. Why run any risk? Delay has, and may again, lead to serious consequences.

TO THE AFFLICTED:

Dr. Swayne's Compound Sarsaparilla and Ext. of Tar Pills, a mild and gentle purgative unsurpassed by any medicine for removing the bile, cleansing the stomach, and effectually purifying the blood, dyspepsia, sick headsche, and female complaints

enerally. Robert Farnham, corner of 11th street and Pen Washington, D. C.; Stabler & Bro., Alexandria; G. M. Sothoron, Georgetown; Coulson & Co., No. 4, Liberty street, Baltimore, Md. July 24-d&cly

Winchester Medical College.

THE course of lectures in this institution will commence on Monday the 5th day of October, and terminate the last of May.

The chairs are filled by the following gentlemen: Hugh H. McGuire, M. D., surgery.

Daniel Conrad, M. D., anatomy and physiology.

J. Philip Smith, M. D., theory and practice of medicine.

nedicine.

John H. Straith, M. D., obstetrics, diseases of yomen and children, and medical jurisprudence.

Wm. A. Bradford, M. D., chemistry and materis

medica.

The term of instruction being eight months (double the usual period) will afford ample time to the dudent to revise and keep pace with the lectures, thus obviating the necessity of preparatory study. The student will also have frequent opportunities of attending clinics, and the very extensive surgical practice of the professor of that branch will afford a save field for observation and increases. arge field for observation and improvement.

Every facility will be offered for acquiring a thorough knowledge of practical anatomy.

The fee for each course of lectures is twenty dolars. Dissecting tickst ten dollars. Boarding can be procured in Winchester at a very low rate, perhaps lower than any town of the same size in the Union. Individuals desirous of attending the lectures can ndividuals desirous of attending the lectures car procure any information they may wish by applying o cit'rer of the professors D. CONRAD, M. D., Dean. Winchester, (Va.,) June 19, 1846.

SMALL brick house, two and a-half A SMALL Brick House, two G and H, f stories, on 6th street, between G and H, f

TRUSSES.—Every variety of trusses now in use may be had at the drug store, corner of E and 7th streets, where they are gratuitous ly applied.

J. F. CALLAN.

LATE DEVELOPMENTS OF COAL IN THE VERY HANDSOME AND SUPERIOR LEHIGH REGION.

chairs
Superior toned plane forte, made by Chickering
Marble-top and other mahogany centre talse and tables

rd tables Book cases, music stand, steel and brass fire sets Bronze and other fenders Handsome solar, astral, mantel, and hall lamps Very rich red and blue silk damask windo

Very rich red and blue silk damask window curtains and ornaments
Very large and splendid white and gold din-ner and dessert sets
Very rich cut glass ware, such as— Decanters, wines, tumblers, champagns, water goblets, pitchers, bowls, lemonades, claret flagons and glasses, salt stands, jellies, hock glasses, finger glasses, &c., &c.
Plated castors, ivory handle knives and forks
Wine coulers, handsome hat-rack

Plated castors, ivory handle knives and forks Wine coolers, handsome hat-rack Very superior new imperial Brussels and ingrain parlor, hall, and chamber carpets
Very handsome mahogany French bedsteads Superior feather beds and hair mattresses, bedding Handsome marble-top dressing bureaus Marble-top mahogany washstands, French eter, with toilet sets complete French dressing table
Rosewood and maple chairs
Large book case, lounge, dressing glasses
Very excellent office deak, with drawers, &c.
With many other articles, and a general assonment of Kitchen requisites of the best quality.
The attention of ladies and gentlemen furnishing is respectfully invited to this sale, as the articles are

respectfully invited to this sale, as the articles f of the best quality and style. Ill of the best quality and style.

Terms of sale: All sums of and under \$50, cas
over \$50, a credit of 90 days, for approved endors

ver so, a votes, bearing interest.

ROBERT W. DYER, Sept 9-dts

EXTENSIVE sale of excellent House.

hold Furniture.—On Tuesday next, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m., I shall sell, at the corner of 4 street and Pennsylvania avenue, the irniture of that large boarding establishment, whi i very good, and amongst which will be found— Several dozen cane-seat and other chairs

Several dozen cane-seat and other chairs
Handsome hair-seat sofas
Mahogany dining and card tables
Marble-top centre and pier tables
Pier glasses, mahogany sideboards
Mantel and other clocks, window-curtain of men:s Dinner and tea sets A large quantity of glass ware of various kind Large oil painting, astral, hall, and other lemp Girandoles, plated candlesticks, castors, dishes

&c. Dish covers, ingrain and 3-ply parlor, hall, step and chamber carpets
Passage and Franklin stoves, handsome

fire-trons
High and French-post double and single bed steads, best double and single feather bed mattresses, &c.
Biankets, comforts, linen and other sheets, pa

biankets, comforts, then and other sheets, p.
low cases
Mahogany dressing and other bureaus
Wardrobes, washstands, toilet sets, &c.
With a great variety of other articles necessary f.
uch an establishment, and a general assortment. itchen requisites, refrigerators, &c.

Terms of sale: All sums of and under \$30, ca over \$30, a credit of two, four, and six month notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest. R. W. DYER,

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.—
On Tuesday, the 15th of September, I shall sell on the premises, at 4 o'clock p. m., a valuable farm, containing about ninety-three acres. The farm is beautifully situated, about three miles and i half from Washington, on the back road leading from Washington to Bladensburg, and near the farms of Mr. Tucker and Mr. Bates. It has on a frame house containing eight rooms and store cellar, a good stable, corn and cow house, about 50 peach and apple trees in full bearing, of the best peach and apple trees in full bearing, of the b kinds of fruit, and 400 peach trees planted out las apring, in a fine growing state, together with some best cherries, plums, and pears. There are two never-failing streams of water running through the place. The soil is kind, and susceptible of a help state of improvement. It can be divided into two farms of about 46 acres each, which will be done at the day of sale, if desired. It is unnecessary to some ore, as persons wishing to purchase will examine for themselves.

Terms: One-third cash; the balance in one, two and three years, for notes bearing interest.

A GREEN,

Sept. 2—2aw&ds

BRANDIES, Gin, Whiskey, Wine, &c D at Auction.—On Friday next, the 11th stant, at 11 o'clock, a. m., I shall sell, without serve, in front of my auction store, to close

roices—
4 half pipes "Hennessy" brandy, very superse
5 quarter casks J. J. Dupuy do do
5 do Pelvoisin do
10 barrels old Monongahela whiskey
20 do and 10 half pipes do
20 do domestic brandy
3 pipes very superior Holland gin
10 quarter casks Lisbon Madeira wine
10 baskets champagne
30 dozen claret wine

30 dozen claret wine 2 gross new wine bottles. With many other liquors, and a variety of an

cles in the grocery line.

Terms of sale: All sums of and under \$30, cash over \$30, a credit of two and four months, for sale. factorily endorsed notes.

R. W. DYER. Sept 8-TuTh&F

MARSHAL'S SALE.

N virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued fro
the clerk's office of the circuit court of the
District of Columbia for the county of Washington

and to me directed, I shall expose and to me directed, I shall expose at public sale to cash, on Thursday, the 17th of this month, at the front of the court-house door of said county, at leading the court of the court-house door of said county, at leading the court of the court-house door of said county, at leading the court of the court-house door of

land against said Thrust and against said Thruston.
ALEXANDER HUNTER,
Marshal of the District of Columbia
Sept. 8, 1846—d/s

PATRIOTIC AND BANK OF THE METROPOLIS STOCK AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday evening next, the 16th instant, I shall sell, at my auction store, at half and the stock and the stock and the stock at the stock and the stock at the stock and the stock a

ast 4 o'clock—
\$4,000 Patriotic Bank stock.
\$2,000 Bank of the Metropolis stock.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
R. W. DYER,
Auctiones

AND at Public Sale.—Will be seld, AND at Public Sale.—Will be seld, in y residence, 9 miles north of Washing city, on Monday, 14th day of September, 1846, se Mount Pisgah meeting-house, Montgomery commaryland, the farm upon which I now reside, se taining 100 acres of good land, improved with new dwelling-house and kitchen. On the land large quantity of very valuable timber; also some the purest springs of water to be found in the courty, and no mistake. The land adjoins Col. J.Jacon, Mr. James Crawford, Rev. F. S. Evans, 2 son, Mr. James Crawford, Rev. F. S. Evans, 2

iy, and no mistake. The land adjoins Cot. J. woon, Mr. James Crawford, Rev. F. S. Evans, others. Those wishing good land are invited to tend the sale, which will take place at 1 o'cl. p. m. of the above date.

Terms easy, and fully made known at the sale JOHN S. BOGAN.

JOHN S. BOGAN.
Montgomery county, Maryland
Sept. 8—41\*

Prints only—New Fall Styles,

At the extensive establishment of EE & BREWSTER, 44 Cedar street. York, where are concentrated nearly all a York, where are concentrated nearly all a york, where are concentrated nearly all a york and are offered for sale, for each or approved creat prices greatly reduced within the last few days. Purchasers are guarantied the prices, and allowances made for a given period.

Catalogue, (renewed and corrected daily), 155.

Catalogues, (renewed and corrected daily,) res ating the prices, are placed in the hands of buyers and sent with goods ordered. Sept 9-1y

TURNIP SEED.—170 pounds of turnip set of various kinds, in store, for sale; warrantees and genuine.

J. F. CALLAN.